



BOROUGH OF WESTON-SUPER-MARE

ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH
FOR THE YEAR
1964.

Including the
REPORT OF THE CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR
AND THE METEOROLOGICAL REPORT

B O R O U G H O F W E S T O N - S U P E R - M A R E

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A N N U A L R E P O R T
O F T H E
M E D I C A L O F F I C E R O F H E A L T H
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Including the
REPORT OF THE CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR
AND THE METEOROLOGICAL REPORT



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B O R O U G H O F W E S T O N - S U P E R - M A R E

PUBLIC HEALTH COMMITTEE

(January to May, 1964)

Chairman

ALDERMAN LT.-COL. G.C.G. GREY, O.B.E., C.C.

Vice-Chairman

COUNCILLOR MRS. E.D. NICHOLLS

ALDERMAN G.W. COUCH	COUNCILLOR V.J. HUTTON
COUNCILLOR D.G. BREWER	COUNCILLOR R. IVENS
COUNCILLOR MRS. A.L. CARPENTER	COUNCILLOR MRS. D. PAYNE
COUNCILLOR C.D. CURTIS	COUNCILLOR R.P. SHEPPARD

(May to December, 1964)

Chairman

COUNCILLOR MRS. E.D. NICHOLLS

Vice-Chairman

COUNCILLOR I.E. GIBSON

ALDERMAN G.W. COUCH	COUNCILLOR C. COURTNEY-CRAMP
ALDERMAN N.W. HASKINS, C.C.	COUNCILLOR C.D. CURTIS
COUNCILLOR D.G. BREWER	COUNCILLOR MRS. D. PAYNE
COUNCILLOR MRS. A.L. CARPENTER	COUNCILLOR R.P. SHEPPARD

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HEALTH

Medical Officer of Health	...	...	D. McGowan
Chief Public Health Inspector	...	...	G.P. Lawrence
Public Health Inspectors	...	...	E. Knowles (Resigned 2.2.64.)
			J. Richards
			J.G. Crowe (Commenced 1.2.64.)
			D. Rye (Commenced 3.7.64.)
Abattoir Superintendent and			
Public Health Inspector	...	...	W.W. White
Clerical Staff	...	...	5

PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT,
SOMERSET HOUSE,
OXFORD STREET,
WESTON-SUPER-MARE.

To the Mayor, Aldermen and Councillors of
The Borough of Weston-super-Mare.

Mr. Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have pleasure in presenting to you the Annual Report on the health of the Borough and the work of the Public Health Department in 1964.

I am very sorry to be so long in producing my Annual Report. It is usually presented to you late in the following year, but for various reasons, there has been a delay for the Report for 1964.

In Public Health, the most important event of 1964 was the outbreak of typhoid fever in Aberdeen. Although this fortunately did not affect the town directly, a considerable amount of work was carried out by the Public Health Inspectors in tracing stocks of potentially infected tins of corned beef and withdrawing them from sale. In addition, enquiries came from Hotel owners asking if it was safe to take in guests whose home was in Scotland - even though their home happened to be 200 miles from Aberdeen.

Apart from the Aberdeen typhoid outbreak, 1964 was a "quiet" year and except for measles, there was no unusual incidence of infectious disease. The routine work of the Public Health Inspectors continued and an account of this is given in Mr. Lawrence's Report.

We are still no further forward in building a new Hospital for the District, despite the fact that it is recognised that it is urgently required.

Finally, I would like to thank the Chairman and members of the Public Health Committee, and of other Committees with which the Health Department is associated and the Officers and staff of other Departments for their assistance and co-operation.

Yours faithfully,

D. McGowan,

Medical Officer of Health.

S U M M A R Y O F S T A T I S T I C S

GENERAL STATISTICS

Area (including foreshore) ... 7,006 acres
 Population - Registrar-General's estimate for
 mid-1964 ... 43,620

EXTRACTS FROM VITAL STATISTICS FOR THE YEAR 1964

<u>Live Births</u>				Male	Female	Total
Legitimate	...	...	...	365	287	652
Illegitimate	...	...	...	33	19	52
				<u>398</u>	<u>306</u>	<u>704</u>

Live Birth Rate (per 1,000 population) = 16.14

Corrected Birth Rate (Comparability Factor 1.19) = 19.2

Illegitimate Live Births per cent of total live births = 7.4%

<u>Stillbirths</u>				Male	Female	Total
Legitimate	...	...	...	6	4	10
Illegitimate	...	...	...	1	1	2
				<u>7</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>12</u>

Stillbirth Rate (per 1,000 live and stillbirths) = 16.8

Total live and stillbirths ... 716

<u>Infant Deaths</u> (Deaths under 1 year)				Male	Female	Total
Legitimate	...	...	...	10	5	15
Illegitimate	...	...	...	-	-	-
				<u>10</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>15</u>

Infant Mortality Rates

Total Infant Deaths per 1,000 total live births = 21.3

Legitimate Infant Deaths per 1,000 legitimate live births = 23.0

Illegitimate Infant Deaths per 1,000 illegitimate live births = Nil

Neonatal Mortality Rate (Deaths under 4 weeks
per 1,000 total live births) = 17.0

Early Neonatal Mortality Rate (Deaths under
1 week per 1,000 live births) = 14.2

Perinatal Mortality Rate (Stillbirths and Deaths
under 1 week per 1,000 live and stillbirths) = 30.7

Maternal Deaths = Nil.

Maternal Mortality Rate (per 1,000 live and stillbirths) = Nil

<u>Deaths</u>	Male	Female	Total
	287	355	642

Crude Death Rate (per 1,000 population) = 14.7

Corrected Death Rate (Comparability Factor 0.69) = 10.2

V I T A L S T A T I S T I C S

BIRTHS

The Registrar-General gives the corrected number of live births in the town as 704 (398 boys and 306 girls), this being 91 more than in 1963. Of these births, 52 were illegitimate. This is 7.4 per cent of the total live births, as compared with 7.0 per cent in 1963.

The uncorrected birth rate for 1964 was 16.1 and when the comparability factor (1.19) is applied, the corrected birth rate was 19.2 per 1,000 of the total population, compared with 16.9 in 1963. The birth rate for England and Wales in 1964 was 18.4.

BIRTH RATES

Year	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964
England and Wales	15.0	15.7	16.1	16.4	16.5	17.1	17.4	18.0	18.2	18.4
Weston-super-Mare	14.5	13.3	14.0	15.5	16.7	16.7	14.8	16.8	16.9	19.2
Percentage of Illegitimate Births to Total Births in Weston-super-Mare	5.4	2.3	5.3	2.0	5.3	5.7	5.8	7.1	7.0	7.4

STILLBIRTHS

The registered number of stillbirths in 1964 was 12 (7 males and 5 females), of which two were illegitimate, thus giving a stillbirth rate of 16.8 per 1,000 total births, as compared with 16.1 in 1963.

INFANT MORTALITY

Fifteen deaths occurred in children under the age of one year in 1964, compared with eleven in 1963. These fifteen deaths give an Infant Mortality Rate of 21.3 per 1,000 live births, the Rate for England and Wales as a whole being 20.0. Ten of the fifteen deaths occurred during the first week after birth. The Perinatal Mortality (Deaths of Infants during the first week after birth plus stillbirths) was 30.7 per 1,000 live and stillbirths.

INFANT DEATHS 1964

	Under 1 day	1 - 2 Days	2 - 7 Days	Total under 1 week	1 - 2 weeks	2 - 4 weeks	Total under 1 month	1 - 3 months	3 - 6 months	6 - 9 months	9 - 12 months	Total under 1 year
Prematurity	4	2	-	6	-	-	6	-	-	-	-	6
Pneumonia and other respiratory infections	1	1	-	2	-	1	3	1	-	-	1	5
Congenital Abnormalities	-	1	-	1	-	1	2	1	-	-	-	3
Rhesus incompatibility	1	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
TOTAL	6	4	-	10	-	2	12	2	-	-	1	15

INFANT MORTALITY RATES 1951 - 1964

	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964
England and Wales I.M.R.	29.6	27.6	26.8	25.4	24.9	23.8	23.0	22.5	22.0	21.9	21.6	21.6	21.1	20.0
Weston- super- Mare	No. of deaths 10	14	10	10	6	12	5	12	8	7	12	14	11	15
I.M.R.	19.2	30.7	18.8	21.7	11.6	25.3	9.4	21.4	13.2	11.5	21.6	22.1	18.0	21.3

MATERNAL MORTALITY

There were no deaths due to maternal causes in 1964.

DEATHS

After correction for transferable deaths the total assigned to the Borough by the Registrar-General was 642 (287 males and 355 females). This is 50 less than in 1963 and gives a crude death rate of 14.7 per 1,000 of population. When adjusted for age and sex distribution to make it comparable with other districts, the local death rate was 10.2 compared with 11.3 for England and Wales as a whole.

DEATH RATES

Year	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964
England and Wales	11.7	11.7	11.5	11.7	11.6	11.5	12.0	11.9	12.2	11.3
Corrected D.R. Weston-super-Mare	10.6	11.4	10.7	12.0	11.6	11.2	11.7	11.2	11.1	10.2

INQUESTS ON RESIDENTS

<u>Causes of Deaths</u>	<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>	<u>Totals</u>
<u>Natural Causes</u>	2	-	2
<u>Accidents, directly or indirectly:-</u>			
Falls in home	-	5	5
Falls outside home	2	1	3
Road accidents	2	1	3
Poisoning - coal gas	-	1	1
Poisoning - barbiturate	1	-	1
Asphyxia due to aspiration of stomach contents	-	1	1
<u>Industrial Causes:-</u>			
Pneumononiosis	3	-	3
<u>Suicide:-</u>			
Poisoning - coal gas	-	3	3
Poisoning - barbiturate	-	1	1
<u>Other:-</u> Insufficient evidence to show how death was caused.			
Hanging	1	-	1
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TOTAL	11	13	24
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CAUSES OF DEATH 1964

Causes of Death	1964			Difference from 1963 figures
	Males	Females	Totals	
1. Tuberculosis, respiratory	-	-	-	-2
2. Tuberculosis, other	-	-	-	0
3. Syphilitic diseases	1	-	1	+1
4. Diphtheria	-	-	-	0
5. Whooping Cough	-	-	-	0
6. Meningococcal Infections	-	-	-	0
7. Acute Poliomyelitis	-	-	-	0
8. Measles	-	-	-	0
9. Other infectious and parasitic diseases	-	-	-	-1
10. Malignant neoplasm, stomach	7	6	13	-2
11. Malignant neoplasm, lung, bronchus	18	5	23	+4
12. Malignant neoplasm, breast	-	13	13	+4
13. Malignant neoplasm, uterus	-	4	4	+2
14. Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms	34	37	71	+4
15. Leukaemia, aleukaemia	-	2	2	0
16. Diabetes	2	2	4	+2
17. Vascular lesions of nervous system	31	55	86	-25
18. Coronary disease, angina	69	65	134	-6
19. Hypertension with heart disease	3	14	17	+1
20. Other heart disease	22	71	93	-21
21. Other circulatory disease	21	18	39	+6
22. Influenza	1	-	1	-1
23. Pneumonia	12	16	28	-7
24. Bronchitis	16	7	23	-5
25. Other diseases of respiratory system	7	5	12	+4
26. Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	5	-	5	+1
27. Gastritis, enteritis, and diarrhoea	2	2	4	+3
28. Nephritis and nephrosis	2	-	2	0
29. Hyperplasia of prostate	5	-	5	+4
30. Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion	-	-	-	0
31. Congenital malformations	3	1	4	-1
32. Other defined and Ill-Defined Diseases	20	19	39	-4
33. Motor Vehicle Accidents	3	1	4	-2
34. All other Accidents	3	8	11	-10
35. Suicide	-	4	4	+1
36. Homicide and operations of war	-	-	-	0
All Causes - Total	287	355	642	-50
Deaths of infants under 1 year				
Total	10	5	15	
Legitimate	10	5	15	
Illegitimate	-	-	-	

POPULATION

REGISTRAR-GENERAL'S ESTIMATE OF POPULATION

IN WESTON-SUPER-MARE 1940 - 1964

(1931	Census	31,706)	1952	..	39,540
1940	..	41,810	1953	..	39,650
1941	..	44,500	1954	..	39,990
1942	..	41,250	1955	..	40,330
1943	..	38,100	1956	..	40,300
1944	..	37,930	1957	..	40,600
1945	..	37,470	1958	..	40,800
1946	..	38,890	1959	..	41,150
1947	..	39,590	1960	..	41,110
1948	..	39,710	1961	..	42,450
1949	..	39,830	(1961	Census	43,938)
1950	..	40,210	1962	..	42,750
1951	..	39,660	1963	..	43,150
(1951	Census	40,396)	1964	..	43,620

GENERAL HEALTH SERVICES

I. LOCAL HEALTH AUTHORITY SERVICES

The following services in the Borough are administered by the Somerset County Council.

INFANT WELFARE CLINICS

*St. Barnabas Church, Westbury Crescent	...	Monday 1st & 3rd	2.30 - 4.0p.m.
		in month	
*Bournville Public Hall...	...	Monday 2nd & 4th	2.30 - 4.0p.m.
		in month	
Central Clinic - Congregational Church Hall		Tuesday Weekly	2.30 - 4.0p.m.
Baytree Road	...	Wednesday Weekly	2.30 - 4.0p.m.
*Moorland Road	...	Thursday 2nd & 4th	2.30 - 4.0p.m.
		in month	
St. Martins Church Hall, Worle	...	Thursday 1st in	2.30 - 4.0p.m.
		month	
*Commenced January, 1964.			

INFANT WELFARE CLINIC ATTENDANCES, 1964

	Bournville	Central Clinic	Baytree Road	Moorland Road	Worle	Coronation	Total
Total attendance of children in 1964	1207	3734	3023	730	279	760	9733
No. of individual children who attended in 1964	211	546	409	141	74	158	1539

HEALTH VISITING SERVICE

There are eight Health Visitors in the town, and the following is a summary of the Home Visiting work in 1964.

Visits to Ante-Natal cases	...	...	...	806
Visits to children under 5 years	...	...	...	11,016
Visits to school children	...	...	...	1,169
Visits to old people	...	...	...	538
T.B. visits	...	...	...	151
Other visits	...	...	...	762
				<hr/>
				14,442
				<hr/>

SCHOOL HEALTH SERVICE

The North-West Somerset Divisional Executive area covers Weston-super-Mare and Axbridge Rural District. There are almost 10,000 school children in the area in schools administered by the Education Authority, more than 6,000 of whom attend schools in Weston-super-Mare. 2,829 children had a routine medical inspection in school and in addition there were 206 special examinations and 566 re-examinations.

The Health Centre at 3 Neva Road housed the Minor Ailments Clinic, Speech Clinic, Eye Clinic, Ante-Natal Clinic, Child Guidance Clinic and the Family Planning Clinic, in addition to being the offices of the Home Help Service and the Mental Health Officers.

II. LOCAL AUTHORITY SERVICES

WATER SUPPLIES

During the year the water supply of the town was satisfactory both in quality and quantity. 103 samples of untreated water and 183 samples of treated water were examined bacteriologically and 33 samples were examined chemically. The actual flucride content of the water supplies to the Borough is either nil or a negligible quantity.

SEWAGE DISPOSAL

During the year work was in progress on Worle Trunk Sewer Phase IV, the final stage of the Main Drainage Scheme.

HOUSING

During 1964, the Local Authority erected 124 houses. At the end of the year 135 houses were in course of erection. Private enterprise built 212 houses in 1964 compared with 135 in 1963. In addition 17 flats or dwellings were gained from conversion of larger houses.

All the houses built by the Local Authority in 1964 were for Old Peoples Dwellings, mainly in the form of two large blocks of flats. The number of applicants for Old Peoples dwellings at the end of the year was 155 compared with 210 at the end of 1963.

With regard to the general waiting list for Council accommodation, at the end of the year this totalled 940, of whom 722 were classified as "urgent bona fide" cases. Adding the waiting list for Old Peoples Dwellings, the total waiting list for Council housing comes to 1095.

The number of post-war houses erected in the Borough from 1st April, 1945, to 31st December, 1964, is as follows:-

- (a) Erected by the Local Authority 2,605
- (b) Erected by Private Enterprise 2,294

The number of applications received in 1964 for "discretionary" Improvement Grants under the Housing Acts, 1949 - 1954, was 34. At the end of the year, all these applications had been approved, 30 of which were in respect of owner/occupiers. The average cost per dwelling approved during the year was £790 and the total amount of grant payable by the Local Authority was £11,666.

In addition to the "discretionary" grants, 30 application for grants to provide standard amenities were received. All were approved.

PREVALENCE AND CONTROL OF
INFECTIOUS AND OTHER DISEASES

NOTIFICATIONS OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE, 1964

	Total cases Notified
Diphtheria	-
Scarlet Fever	6
Erysipelas	1
Puerperal Pyrexia	1
Measles	210
Whooping Cough	20
Acute Poliomyelitis	-
Acute Encephalitis	-
Dysentery	13
Food Poisoning	1
Enteric Fever (including Paratyphoid)	-
Pneumonia (all types)	-
Meningococcal Infection	-
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	1
Smallpox	-
Tuberculosis (pulmonary)	5
Tuberculosis (non-pulmonary)	4

As can be seen from the Table above, the only common notifiable infectious disease prevalent during the year was measles.

IMMUNISATION AGAINST INFECTIOUS DISEASE

I. POLIOMYELITIS IMMUNISATION

(a) <u>Primary Immunisation</u>	<u>Salk Vaccine</u> (by injection)	<u>Sabin Vaccine</u> (by mouth)	<u>Total</u>
Children and young persons born 1943 - 1964	49	488	537
Persons born 1933 - 1942	-	6	6
Persons under 40 years of age and priority groups	-	4	4
Total	49	498	547

- (b) In addition 380 people (in all age groups) received a reinforcing dose either with Salk or the oral vaccine.

II. VACCINATION AGAINST TUBERCULOSIS (B.C.G. VACCINATION)

In 1956, the County Council, as the Local Health Authority, introduced a scheme for the vaccination of children against tuberculosis. B.C.G. (Bacillus Calmette-Guerin) vaccine is used and the offer is extended to all thirteen-year old children. The children are first given a skin test with tuberculin (Heaf Test) and if the skin reaction is negative, they are then vaccinated. Children showing a positive Heaf Test do not require vaccination.

In 1964, 556 thirteen-year old children in the North-West Somerset Divisional Area had the preliminary Heaf Test, and of these 64 were found to be positive, i.e. 11.5%. Of the remaining 492 negative reactors, 485 were given the B.C.G. vaccine. For various reasons, seven negative reactors were not vaccinated.

III. DIPHTHERIA, WHOOPING COUGH AND TETANUS IMMUNISATION

Again there no cases of diphtheria notified in 1964 and since the end of the war only four cases have occurred in the town, the last being in 1947. The last death from diphtheria occurred in 1942. During the year 528 children received primary immunisation against diphtheria. 486 children were immunised against whooping cough, and 528 were immunised against tetanus.

IV. SMALLPOX VACCINATION 1964

		Under 1		1	2 - 4		5 - 14		15 & over		Total		
		P	R	P	R	P	R	P	R	P	R		
Weston- super- Mare	1964	39	-	131	-	11	2	4	8	30	53	215	63
	1963	80	-	12	-	7	1	6	2	26	40	131	43
Somerset County	1964	883	-	2067	6	274	46	216	382	239	737	3679	1171
	1963	1084	-	403	2	79	38	224	377	267	747	2057	1164

P = Primary Vaccination R = Re-vaccination

R E P O R T
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T H E C H I E F P U B L I C H E A L T H I N S P E C T O R
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To the Mayor, Aldermen and Councillors of
The Borough of Weston-super-Mare.

Mr. Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have pleasure in presenting my Annual Report on the sanitary administration of the Borough of Weston-super-Mare for the year 1964.

The repair of unfit houses, which have deteriorated due to age and neglect, still present a problem which the department has to deal with from year to year.

The state of housing legislation in recent years will undoubtedly do much to improve living standards, both by safeguarding the rights of tenants and in the assistance given to owner occupiers.

However, with the house building programme now extending the building industry, unceasing effort will have to be made to prolong the life of our existing houses and prevent them from deteriorating to a point when they can no longer be repaired.

Food hygiene continued to be one of the most important duties of the Public Health Inspectors. It is essential that the inspector during his visits should primarily be a health educator. Unfortunately the education of the food handler is aggravated by the fact that besides being usually far from static, the type of staff employed in many cases is far from satisfactory. Food produced in elaborate kitchens equipped with the latest modern devices can still be unsafe if the kitchen is staffed by dirty food handlers.

At the Public Abattoir a 100% meat inspection service is maintained by a staff of experienced and competent meat inspectors. The keynote of a satisfactory relationship with the meat trade in the acceptance of judgements on the fitness of meat for human consumption, is their confidence in the meat inspector. Butchers and other concerned with the meat trade are essentially practical men and they rightly expect any officer set in authority over them to show comparable skill in exercising his duties of inspection.

The Abattoir, improved considerably in recent years as regards layout and the provision of new equipment, is now of a standard comparable with other abattoirs of a similar capacity.

I would like to thank the Chairman and members of the Public Health Committee for their help and support during the year, and for the assistance given to me by my own staff and the officers and staff of other departments.

I am, Mr. Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

G.P. LAWRENCE

Chief Public Health Inspector.

HOUSING

Changed social conditions, particularly of the working population and their relative economic advancement, has produced a demand for improved housing on a large scale. Even if there should be fluctuations in economic circumstances both from the national and individual point of view, there are certain social undertakings, the development of which should not be governed by economic changes and housing should certainly be one of them.

It is evident that the acceleration of housing building for owner/occupation, the provision of houses to rent through housing associations and the introduction of compulsory improvement schemes will contribute a great deal to the eventual solution of our general housing problems. However, it is absolutely essential that our existing stock of dwellings should be kept in good repair and thus prevent them developing defects of such a nature that irrespective of their amenities they become unsuitable for occupation. Sufficient attention is still not being paid to the repair and maintenance of rented property.

Although a small minority of owner/occupiers continue to take advantage of the grant schemes available for improving their property these do not appear to be of a sufficient financial inducement to the owners of tenanted property. Unfortunately this is the type of property that it is so necessary to improve and repair.

Housing Act, 1957.

Houses included in Clearance area for which Orders are still to be made	Nil
Houses in Clearance Areas which have been patched for temporary accommodation under Section 48 of the Housing Act, 1957	Nil
Houses closed or demolished under Section 42 of the Housing Act, 1957 (Clearance Areas)	Nil
Houses demolished or closed under Section 17 of the Housing Act, 1957 (individual unfits)	One
Houses declared unfit under Section 9 of the Housing Act, 1957 (capable of repair)	5
Number of houses made fit during the year	2

Improvement Grants

A. Discretionary

Applications received	34
Applications approved	34
No. of applications approved in respect of owner/occupiers during the year	30

B. Standard

Applications received	30
Applications approved	30
No. of houses where Standard Amenities have been provided	31
No. of applications approved in respect of owner/occupiers during year	24

Rent Act, 1957 - Certificates of Disrepair

No. of applications received	Nil
No. of Certificates issued	Nil

Housing Inspections

Housing Acts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	107
Re-visits...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	93
Public Health Acts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	196
Re-visits...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	180
Council House inspection (for re-housing)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	36
Overcrowding	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
Verminous premises	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	68

MOVEABLE DWELLINGS

Number of caravan sites in the Borough licensed under the Caravan Sites and Control of Development Act, 1961:-

	<u>Permanent</u>	<u>Seasonal</u>
Number of caravans licensed...	1	-
Number of site licences issued in respect of more than one caravan ...	3	7
Estimated maximum number of occupants resident during year ...	164	1600

Site improvements required by the provisions of the Caravan Site and Control of Development Act, 1960, are now virtually completed on all sites in the Borough, and this has resulted in a much higher standard of sanitary amenities than was hitherto attained.

Caravans, particularly those on residential sites are intending to become much larger with correspondingly improved facilities and added amenities. Prefabricated twin unit caravans for residential purposes are becoming increasingly popular. I feel, however, that much more could be done by site owners to improve their sites by suitable landscaping with trees, shrubs and hedging. Little effort has been made by site owners to make their sites more attractive, especially those sites which are adjacent to residential property, or are in exposed positions.

Little progress appears to have been made in providing adequate sites for touring caravans which normally have considerable difficulty in finding vacancies on licensed sites, especially during the peak holiday period.

OFFICES, SHOPS AND RAILWAY PREMISES ACT, 1963

This Act which came into operation in August, 1963, is surely the most forward looking legislation that Local Authorities have had to administer for some time. The Act makes provision for the safety, health and welfare of people employed in offices, shops and railway premises. Occupiers of these premises are required to register their premises with the appropriate authority.

One Public Health Inspector is employed fully on routine inspection of these premises, of which it is estimated there are some 800 - 900 in the Borough. From initial inspections it has become evident that few employers had given any consideration to the implementation of the Act, and the majority were generally ignorant of its requirements. Generally it is anticipated that little structural alterations will be required to be made to buildings to comply with the provisions of the Act, but it is evident from the inspections already made that employees will benefit considerably from the improved amenities and sanitary facilities that are required to comply with the Act and Regulations made thereunder.

	No. of premises registered during the year	Total No. of Registered premises at end of year	No. of registered premises receiving a general inspection during the year
Offices	185	185	33
Retail shops	389	387	33
Wholesale shops, warehouses	24	24	-
Catering establishments open to the public, canteens	52	52	1
Fuel storage depots	1	1	-
Total	651	649	67

No. of visits of all kinds by inspectors to registered premises = 613.

Class of workplace	No. of persons employed
Offices	1330
Retail shops	1998
Wholesale departments, warehouses	150
Catering establishments open to the public	487
Canteens	11
Fuel storage depots	4
Total	3980
Total Males	1501
Total Females	2479

PREVENTION OF DAMAGE BY PESTS ACT, 1949

There has been a marked increase in the number of rat complaints received by the department during the year. This is most noticeable in areas where housing and other building development is taking place on a fairly large scale. It is anticipated, due to this development, that the number of rat complaints will be maintained at a high level for some considerable time.

The anti-coagulant poison used by the Department continues to give satisfactory results and there is no evidence of a build up of resistance to the poison as has been experienced in some districts.

Two maintenance treatments were effectively carried out to the Towns sewers during the year. Routine treatment of the Councils controlled Refuse Tip was also undertaken. Both the Refuse Tip and Sewers showed only minor infestations.

	Local Authority	Dwelling houses (incl. Council Houses	All other (incl. Business Premises	Total of Cols. 1, 2 & 3	Agriculture
No. of properties in Local Authority's District	34	14451	1113	15598	16
Total number of properties inspected as a result of notification	4	195	38	237	-
No. of such properties found to be infested by:					
Common rat Major	--	-	--	-	-
Common rat Minor	4	166	16	186	-
House mouse Major	-	-	-	-	-
House mouse Minor	-	6	3	9	-
Total inspections carried out - including reinspections	19	838	138	995	-
No. of infested properties treated by L.A.	4	367	38	409	-
Total treatments carried out including re-treatments	13	441	107	561	--

FACTORIES ACT, 1961

1. INSPECTION FOR the purposes of provisions as to health (including inspections made by the Public Health Inspectors).

	No. on Register	Inspections	Written Notices	Occupier Prosecuted
1. Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities	18	17	-	-
2. Factories not included in 1, in which Section 7 is enforced by Local Authority	162	188	9	-
3. Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding outworkers' premises).	-	-	-	-
Totals	180	205	9	-

2. CASES in which defects were found

	Number of cases in which defects were found				Number of cases in which prosecutions were instituted
	Found	Remedied	Referred		
			To H.M. Inspector	By H.M. Inspector	
Want of cleanliness (S.1)	3	-	-	-	-
Overcrowding (S.2)	-	-	-	-	-
Unreasonable temperature (S.3)	-	-	-	-	-
Inadequate ventilations (S.4)	-	-	-	-	-
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6)	-	-	-	-	-
Sanitary conveniences (S.7)					
(a) insufficient	1	-	-	-	-
(b) unsuitable or defective	9	2	-	7	-
(c) not separate for sexes	1	-	-	-	-
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Outwork).	-	-	-	-	-
Total	14	2	-	7	-

3. OUTWORK - Section 133 and 134 of the Factories Act, 1961.

Nature of Work	No. of outworkers in August list required by Section 133(1)	Section 134 Notices served
Wearing apparel (making, etc. Cleaning and Washing	86	-

MERCHANDISE MARKS ACT, 1926

Numerous inspections of various imported foods were made for the purpose of the above mentioned Act, but no contraventions of the Act were recorded.

ICE CREAM

204 premises are registered for the preparation, storage and sale of ice cream, of which 2 are producers.

111 samples of ice cream were taken during the year, and a satisfactory standard was maintained.

	Total Samples	1.	2.	3.	4.
January	11	8	3	-	-
February	8	8	-	-	-
March	4	4	-	-	-
April	8	6	-	1	1
May	10	4	4	2	-
June	12	4	3	2	3
July	12	4	4	1	3
August	12	6	-	3	3
September	11	1	6	3	1
October	8	1	3	3	1
November	8	6	1	-	1
December	7	5	1	-	1
Totals	111	57	25	15	14
Percentages		52.2	22.5	13.6	12.6

CATERING ESTABLISHMENTS AND FOOD HYGIENE

Statistics indicate that there has been at least a 10% increase in the number of food preparing and food handling premises since the last war. Unfortunately many of these are operated by people uninitiated in the industry and with little appreciation of standards of cleanliness required. During this period a substantial effort has been made by the authorities concerned to secure improvements in the standard of food hygiene. It is fair to say that the largest part and certainly the reputable section of the food manufacturing and catering industries have supported the need for improvement and there is no lack of attractive looking equipment capable of playing a part in the maintaining of reasonable standards of food hygiene.

There is, however, still room for improvement in food handling techniques associated with canteen, hotels and food preparing and retail premises. At work most food handlers continue to exercise the same personal cleanliness habits they practise at home. If at home they are non-existent it is almost inevitable that they will be non-existent at work unless propaganda to encourage food handlers to practise a desirable degree of hygiene is maintained.

Handwashing is of course the focal point of all hygiene requirements and one which cannot be enforced rigidly enough if we are to combat the natural speed of spread of bacterial infection.

In many cases shop counters are still deficient in those hygienic aids to food display which are so necessary to protect food from contamination.

FOOD PREMISES

Bakers and Confectioners	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	32
Butchers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	46
Fishmongers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11
Fishfryers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12
Greengrocers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	42
Grocers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	95
Licensed Premises	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	55
Restaurants, cafes, snack bars, etc.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	114
Hotels, Private Hotels and Boarding Houses	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	338

Inspections of Food Premises:

Abattoir	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	673
Bakehouses	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	87
Butchers Shops	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	232
Catering Establishments	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	436
Dairies and Milk Shops	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	129
Fishmongers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	49
Fried Fish Shops	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	35
Greengrocers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	58
Grocers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	189
Ice Cream Shops and Premises	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	75
Licensed Premises	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	63
Chemist Shops	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16
Confectionery	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	38
Mineral Water Factories	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Poultry Packing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	28
Sweets & Tobacco	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	86
Foods for condemnation	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	145
Other food premises	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	89

Samples Taken:

Bottle rinses	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	72
Drinking water	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25
Food	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	150
Ice Cream	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	111
Milk	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	240
Swimming Bath Water	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	90

Unsound Food Condemned in the Town:

Meat	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	296 lbs.
Bacon	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	737 "
Fish	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	162 "
Cheese	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	95 "
Vegetables	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	259 "
Poultry	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	325 "
Fruit	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	129 "
Chocolates	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	54 "
Frozen Foods	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	425 "

Canned Goods:

Meat	...	...	...	305 cans	Cereals	...	...	38 cans
Vegetables	...	...	...	511 "	Cream	...	...	21 "
Fruit	...	...	...	684 "	Poultry	...	...	2 "
Fish	...	...	...	141 "	Jam & Marmalades	...	...	54 "
Milk	...	...	...	163 "	Salad Creams	...	...	14 "
Soups	...	...	...	9 "	Milk Drinks	...	...	1 "
Jams & Marmalades	...	...	...	49 jars	Flour	...	...	1 bag
Onions	...	...	...	2 bottles	Pies	...	...	104
Cereals	...	...	...	6 Pkts.	Lemons & Grapefruit	...	...	95
Mock Salmon Cutlets	...	...	...	1 doz.	Melons	...	...	158
Eggs	...	...	...	15 $\frac{1}{4}$ doz.	Frozen Foods	...	...	1528 pkts.

FOOD AND DRUGS ACT

The number of samples submitted for analysis for the year 1964 was 150.

No. of samples	Description of samples	Result of Analysis	No. of samples	Description of samples	Result of Analysis
1	Butter Scotch	Genuine	1	Orangeade Crystals	Genuine
3	Salmon	"	1	Choc.Drop Cake Mix	"
2	Pineapple	"	1	Cherry Nougat	"
1	Ginger Punch	"	1	Ginger Bread Crumpets	"
1	Daddies Sauce	"	1	Mixed Nuts	"
1	Beef Sausages	"	1	Hot Dog Relish	"
1	Milk Ice	Unsatis.	3	Pork Luncheon Meat	"
2	Ice Cream	Genuine	1	Dried Milk	"
1	Liver Pate	"	1	Mint Sauce	"
1	Cornish Pasty	"	1	Sage & Onion Stuffing	"
1	Black Pudding	"	1	Cold Killer	"
1	Chili Con Carne	"	1	Blackcurrant Sponge	"
1	Condensed Milk	"	1	Malt Vinegar	"
1	Dinky Chop Sauce	"	1	Dairy Topping	"
1	London Grill	Unsatis.Label	1	Pepsi Cola	"
1	London Grill	Genuine	1	Bloater Paste	"
1	French Jam Slices	"	1	Braised Pork Kidneys	Unsatis.Label
1	Pickled Cabbage	"	1	Meg	Genuine
1	Blackcurrant Pie	"	2	Cream	"
	Filling	"	1	Pears	"
4	Soup	"	1	Spaghetti in Tomato	"
1	Breakfast Grill	"		Sauce	"
1	Horseradish Sauce	"	1	Custard Cream Biscuits	"
1	C.Vit (Blackcurrant	"	1	Paprika	"
	Vit. C)	"	1	Soft Cheese	"
1	Mixed Fruit	"	1	Seeded Raisins	"
1	Bananas with	"	1	Chopped Ham & Pork	"
	Pineapple	Unsatis.Label	1	Picalilli	"
1	Ham	Genuine	1	Noodles with Egg	"
1	Sliced Beef with	"	1	Crab Spread with butter	"
	Gravy	"	1	Milk Choc. Assorted	"
1	Evap. Milk	"		Biscuits	"
1	Herring Fillets in	"	1	Fruit Sauce	"
	Beer Sauce	"	1	Sago	"
1	Tiny Scampi	"	1	Mussels	"
1	Celery Salt	"	1	Dairy Cream Doughnuts	"
1	Pineapple Milk Shake	"	1	Chicken Curry	"
1	Stewed Steak in Gravy	"	1	Brown Sugar	"
1	Honey	"	1	Dripping	"
1	Geletine	"	1	Lemon Barley	"
1	Pure Grape Juice	"	1	Cornish Liqueur Mead	Unsatis.Label
1	Black Treacle	"	2	Faggots	Genuine
1	Bean Sprout	"	1	Pork	"
6	Past. Milk	"	1	Olive Oil	"
1	Sterilised Milk	"	1	Sardines in Tomato	"
1	Whisky	"		Sauce	"
1	Gin	"	1	Pork Dripping	Unsatis.
1	Rum	"	1	Steak & Kidney Pie	Genuine
1	Brandy	"	1	Pork Sausage	"
1	Christmas Pudding	"	1	Borax	"
1	Lemon Flavouring	"	1	Yoghourt	"
1	Dressed Crab	"	3	Mincemeat	"
1	Pork Forcing	Unsatis.Label	1	Instant Bread Sauce	"
1	Demerara Sugar	Genuine	1	Polony	Unsatis.
1	Cod Liver Oil & Malt	"	1	Chicken Croquettes	Genuine
1	Glace Cherries	"	1	Cough Sweets	"
1	Cashew Kernels	"	1	Formaldehyde Lozenges	"
1	Figs	"	1	Danish Skinless Viennes	"
1	Grape Juice	"	1	Self Raising Flour	"
1	Black Pepper	"	1	Minced Turkey in Jelly	"
1	Instant Welsh Rarebit	"	1	Pure Fat	"

No. of Samples	Description of samples	Result of Analysis	No. of samples	Description of samples	Result of Analysis
1	Pease Pudding	Genuine	1	Sweetened Orangeade	
1	Tea	"		Powder	Genuine
1	Pickled Eggs	"	1	Revioli	"
2	Creamed Rice	"	1	Pure Veg. Oil	"
1	Semolina	"	1	Butter	"
1	Mint Jelly	"	1	Sultanas	"
1	Corn Oil	"	1	Margarine	"
1	Sausage Rolls	"	1	Lactic Cheese	"
1	Beef Curry with Rice	"	1	Double Cream	"

DAIRIES AND MILK SHOPS

No. of Registered Distributors = 60

No. of Registered Dairy Premises (other than Dairy Farms) = 19

240 samples of designated milk were examined and the results were as follows:-

Designation	Samples Taken	Satisfactory	Unsatisfactory
Tuberculin Tested	12	12	-
Pasteurised	227	216	11
Sterilised	1	1	-

One of the principal changes that will be brought about by the Milk (Special Designation) Regulations 1963, is that as from 1st October, 1964, untreated milk replaced "Tuberculin Tested" as the special designation for raw milk. The designations of the heat treated milks "Pasteurised" and "Sterilised" are still being retained.

It was noticeable that during the year there was a marked decrease in the number of complaints received of dirty milk bottles being supplied to consumers. Evidently more care and attention is being paid to this problem by milk bottling establishments.

I still find it difficult to understand the prejudices shown against the supply of milk in cartons which is experienced in this country. Public Health Officers generally will welcome the day when all milk is sold in disposable cartons. The question of the misuse of milk bottles would then be entirely eliminated. Unfortunately at the present time the additional expenditure involved makes the dairy trade generally reluctant to make the change.

The routine sampling of milk continued throughout the year with satisfactory results.

DRINKING WATER

25 samples of water for bacteriological analysis from taps in the district were submitted with satisfactory results.

SWIMMING BATH WATER

90 samples of swimming bath water from the Open Air Swimming Pool and Knightstone Baths were submitted for bacteriological analysis and were found to be satisfactory.

The estimated average number of bathers daily during the season were as follows:-

Open Air Swimming Pool ... 1,400 per day
Knightstone Baths ... 573 per day

Name of Bath	Water		Recirculation	Filtration	Chlorination Automatic	Hand
	Main	Sea Other				
The Pool	2		3½ hrs.	Pressure	-	Yes
Knightstone Baths	1		8 hrs.	Pressure	-	Yes

OFFENSIVE TRADES

The only offensive trade operating in the Borough is that of gut scraping at the Public Abattoir.

DISEASES OF ANIMALS (WASTE FOODS) ORDER, 1957

The number of licensed collectors in the Borough is now 15.

PET ANIMALS ACT, 1951

The number of premises licensed to keep pet animals in the Borough is 3.

ANIMAL BOARDING ESTABLISHMENTS

The number of premises licensed as animal boarding establishments in the Borough is 3.

POULTRY PACKING ESTABLISHMENTS

Number of Poultry Packing Establishments ... 1
Approximate weekly kill ... 10,000 to 15,000.

SUMMARY OF VISITS BY PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTORS

Total number of inspections and visits	...	...	5657
Nuisances or complaints	...	...	186
Cinemas and Public Buildings	...	...	3
<u>Drainage:</u>			
Cesspools...	...	...	26
Inspections	...	...	177
Tests	...	...	57
Dustbins	...	...	14
Infectious Disease visits	...	...	48
Visits re food poisoning	...	...	32
Interviews with owners, etc.	...	...	142
Offensive accumulations	...	...	140
Public Conveniences	...	...	21
Public and Private Refuse Tips	...	...	316
Shop Act Inspections	...	...	72
Smoke Abatement	...	...	40
Stables and Piggeries	...	...	32
Caravan Sites	...	...	98
Noise Nuisances	...	...	30
Disease of Animals (Waste Food) Order	...	...	8

INFECTIOUS DISEASES, DISINFECTIONS, ETC.

	<u>Rooms</u>	<u>Articles</u>
Tuberculosis	-	19
Non-notifiable Diseases ...	23	71
Vermin	32	17
	<u>55</u>	<u>107</u>

Articles destroyed = 23.

INSPECTION OF MEAT

Slaughterhouses generally have now been brought up to a good standard in accordance with the provisions of the Slaughterhouses Act, 1958. However, it is obvious that more attention will have to be paid to improving the standard of hygienic practices in slaughterhouses. Lower standards of hygiene cannot be accepted on the principle that quick distribution and early consumption will minimise the problem. Meat hygiene must begin at the farm so as to ensure as far as possible the availability of healthy stock for slaughter.

It is evident that the hygienic preparation of meat is reflected in improved prices for the product, a longer and more satisfactory storage life and other measurable economic advantages. It is obvious, therefore, that the maintenance of good standards of meat hygiene should be an integral part of any production programme.

In the field of retail meat distribution there is a growing awareness of the selling potential of methods which limit the exposure of meat and control its temperature though there is at present no widespread recognition of these contributions to the safety of meat production.

The following salvage was handed on to the Ministry of Food's Agent for residual recovery purposes:-

	Tons	cwts.	qrs.	lbs.
Condemned Meat	37	19	3	23
Non-edible offals, etc.	293	7	2	22
Total	<u>331</u>	<u>7</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>17</u>

Animals Killed at the Public Abattoir

	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964
Pigs	15,693	18,126	21,355	19,897	16,993
Sheep	44,095	48,402	38,619	19,628	37,277
Calves	1,159	947	872	528	367
Beasts	7,749	11,227	10,681	9,775	6,174

Difference from the year 1963

Cattle	Calves	Sheep	Pigs
- 3,601	- 161	+ 17,649	- 2,899

Being a decrease of 10,988 animals over 1963.

The income from slaughtering charges, tolls, and rentals was as follows:-

1960	...	...	...	...	...	...	10,956.	5.	1.
1961	...	...	...	...	...	...	12,890.	17.	6.
1962	...	...	...	...	...	...	12,585.	9.	4.
1963	...	...	...	...	...	...	11,811.	6.	0.
1964 including rentals and tolls etc.									
as below		...	...	...	...	...	13,463.	18.	11.
<u>Abattoir</u>	Rentals	...	...	...	...	...	1,870.	15.	8.
	Lorry washing Fees	...	...	...	...	...	7.	13.	10.
	Sale of manure to Parks	...	...	...	...	...
	Committee etc.	...	...	...	...	...	153.	0.	6.
and									
<u>Cattle Market</u>	Tolls	...	...	...	...	...	101.	0.	0.

DISEASED MEAT AND OTHER FOODS

The total weight of diseased, unsound or injured meat and organs condemned was:-

Tons cwt. qrs. lbs. Tons cwt. qrs. lbs.

Tuberculous Meats:-

1 carcase and quarters
of Pork and offals

1	2	10	1	2	10
---	---	----	---	---	----

Non-Tuberculous Meat:-

Beef and organs including
35 carcasses, 31 quarters
and offal

16	12	0	0
----	----	---	---

Calves and organs including
29 carcasses and offal

12	1	8
----	---	---

Sheep and organs including
153 carcasses and 67 quarters

6	3	3	12
---	---	---	----

Pigs and organs including
123 carcasses and 117 quarters

14	10	0	21	37	18	1	13
----	----	---	----	----	----	---	----

Total weight of all condemned meat

37	19	3	23
----	----	---	----

Carcases and Offal inspected and condemned in whole or in part during year:-

	Cattle excluding Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs	Horses
Number killed (if known)	4116	2058	367	37277	16998	-
Number inspected	4116	2058	367	37277	16998	-
<u>All diseases except Tuberculosis and Cysticerci</u>						
Whole carcasses condemned	20	14	26	153	122	-
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	835	410	2	2704	5146	-
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than tuberculosis and cysticerci	20.7%	20.6%	7.6%	7.6%	30.9%	-
<u>Tuberculosis only</u>						
Whole carcasses condemned	-	-	-	-	1	-
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	-	-	-	-	86	-
Percentage of the number inspected affected with tuberculosis	-	-	-	-	.051%	-
<u>Cysticercosis</u>						
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	122	30	-	-	-	-
Carcasses submitted to treatment by refrigeration	63	10	-	-	-	-
Generalised and totally condemned	1	-	-	-	-	-
<u>Weight of meat condemned (in lbs.) for:-</u>						
(a) Tuberculosis	-	-	-	-	178	-
(b) Cysticercosis	2675	924	-	-	-	-
(c) Other	25159	8413	1380	13860	32323	-
Total (in lbs.) condemned	27834	9337	1380	13860	32501	-

METEOROLOGY, 1964.

Meteorological records for 1964 show that the total of 1509.9 hours Sunshine for the year was well below the 10-year (1954-63) average of 1600.7 hours. July (204.5 hrs - 10-year average 195.0 hrs), August (214.9 hrs - 10-year average 180.1 hrs), September (206.8 hrs - 10-year average 145.2 hrs), and December (55.1 hrs - 10-year average 47.4 hrs) were the only months when sunshine exceeded the average. January's total of 26.8 hours was the lowest for that month since 1921 (22.4 hrs), and March (81.8 hrs) had the lowest since 1947 (73.2 hrs). September (206.8 hrs) had the highest since 1959 (245.5 hrs), and only on two occasions since 1911 has the total sunshine in September exceeded 200 hours, - 1959 and 1964.

Rainfall also was well below average for the year, 25.49 ins - 10-year (1954-63) average 30.70 ins. March, April, May, June and October had rainfall above average, and October (4.02 ins) was the wettest month with the highest for October since 1960 (8.70 ins). In spite of this record, most of the rain (3.43 ins) fell during the night (6 p.m. to 9 a.m.) resulting in 20 days with no measureable rainfall. September (2.01 ins) had the lowest rainfall since 1959 (.31 ins) - 10-year average 3.16 ins, and 23 days with no measureable rain. January also had low rainfall, the lowest since 1935 (.51 ins). There was a period of 22 consecutive days without measureable rain from June 15th to July 6th.

The mean temperature for the year was about average (50.9). On no occasion did the highest maximum temperature reach 80 during 1964, but 70 and over was recorded on 44 days, as compared with 24 days in 1963, and 17 days in 1962. The lowest minimum temperature (21) for the year was recorded in December. March was colder than normally, the average maximum temperature being 46.7, as compared with the 10-year average of 50.1, whereas May was slightly warmer than usual, the average maximum temperature being 63.4 - 10-year average 60.8. The minimum temperature in August of 44 was the lowest since 1934 (43), the 10-year average being 48. October had the lowest mean temperature for 14 years.

Slight sleet and snow was recorded on January 12th, and approximately $\frac{1}{2}$ " was lying on the ground in patches at 9 a.m. on 13th, and only trace remained on 14th, which quickly thawed. Slight sleet and snow showers occurred on 3 days during February, and 4 days in March. Snow fell on 1 day in December, about $\frac{1}{2}$ " lying on the ground the first day, but only in patches the second day. This cleared during the morning.

Hail occurred on 3 days, thunder on 6 days, and fog on 25 days. Ground frost (grass minimum thermometer reading below 32 F) on 60 days, and gales on 2 days.

MONTHLY RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS, 1964.

	TEMPERATURES					RAINFALL					SUNSHINE		NUMBER OF DAYS								SEA TEMPERATURES	
	Max.	Min.	Range	Mean	High- est Max.	Low- est Min.	Total inches	* 9 am to 6 pm	6 pm to 9 am *	No. Days .04" or over	Total hours	Daily Aver- age	Snow or Sleet	Snow lying	Hail	Thunder heard	Fog	Air Frost	Ground Frost	Gale		
January	43.1	36.0	7.1	39.5	49	23	.52	.07	.45	5	26.8	.86	2	2	-	-	-	9	6	11	-	39.0
February	45.7	37.2	8.5	41.5	56	25	.93	.43	.50	4	54.1	1.87	3	-	-	-	-	2	6	10	-	39.5
March	46.7	37.2	9.5	41.9	58	30	2.92	.94	1.98	11	81.8	2.64	4	-	1	-	-	1	3	13	1	40.0
April	53.9	42.7	11.2	48.3	66	30	1.71	.74	.97	7	157.5	5.25	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	-	46.5
May	63.4	50.0	13.4	56.7	75	41	1.79	.30	1.49	9	181.6	5.86	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	52.7
June	65.3	53.4	11.9	59.3	75	45	2.11	1.46	.65	8	162.7	5.42	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	59.1
July	69.9	56.7	13.2	63.3	77	47	1.56	.01	1.55	6	204.5	6.60	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	64.5
August	69.1	55.1	14.0	62.1	78	44	2.09	1.24	.85	5	214.9	6.93	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	65.1
September	68.3	52.3	16.0	60.3	75	42	2.01	.48	1.53	6	206.8	6.89	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	60.8
October	56.8	44.0	12.8	50.4	66	35	4.02	.59	3.43	9	106.1	3.42	-	-	2	4	4	-	-	4	-	53.3
November	52.1	43.5	8.6	47.8	56	33	2.64	1.25	1.39	10	58.0	1.93	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	4	-	46.0
December	45.2	35.4	9.8	40.3	55	21	3.19	1.03	2.16	13	55.1	1.78	1	2	-	-	4	8	16	-	-	42.5
Means & Totals	56.6	45.3	11.3	50.9	65.5	34.7	25.49	8.54	16.95	93	1509.9	4.12	10	4	3	6	25	24	60	2	-	50.7

* 10 am Summer Time

% When Grass Minimum Thermometer
reads below 32 F.

* Incomplete - Thermometer broken

